

OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG MEN

Financial Success Awaiting
Dancing Youth of America.

SOCIETY OPENS HER ARMS

To Receive Him and Make
Him Rich.

"To get into society here," a clever writer has said of Chicago, "a young man needs only to dance well, be willing to dance a great deal, and keep his hair brushed and his finger-nails manicured." But the young man who wishes to break through the sacred portals of New York society must have one more ticket of admission; he must have a genius, or at least a talent, for the thing he is undertaking, says the New York Press. Every successful professional man must be temperamentally fitted for his profession. In New York there are professional society men—men who live in thorough, and on a high level, and the strength of their own agreeable personalities, who cut society's dinners, marry society's daughters, get tips from society's millionaires, and make fortunes with society's backing. They are not mere sycophants, but men of originality and push, men who see in the thing they are undertaking a future beyond fees, parties and dancing with famous buds. Some of them come to the fore; some are well known today as leaders and financiers. Others meet with less success, and failing in Fifth avenue, fall back upon Wall street or Park Row, or Maiden Lane.

It is true of New York, as of Washington or Chicago, that any young man with an agreeable personality, a willingness to dance a great deal, and a knowledge of how to do it well, and some originality, may with very little effort make his way into the very heart of that holy of holies known as "the smart set." No woman could do this thing on the same capital. It would be as easy for a good-looking young woman to attempt to enter society as for a man to do so. The strength of her attractiveness alone, but men, especially dancing men, are scarce. Society men, those to society here, as a rule, lack enthusiasm for the pastime, and have not much originality or genius for advancing the interests of society. The woman who gives dinners and dances, and who is the wife of any young man who will prove an agreeable partner for the girls she invites or will add a little spice to the dinners she gives. One letter of introduction, one chance meeting with an influential woman, and the young man who wants to become an habitué of the Fifth avenue houses has his chance. No bars are put in his way. Nobody asks him if he is absolutely at no expense. He rides in madam's carriages, scarcely ever pays for a dinner, and is always welcome in somebody's box at the opera, where a dark suit makes an effective background for a diamond tiara and where one cannot possibly meet one's husband to come.

The only real requisite is that the young man's business, family connections, and manners be absolutely non-committal. A clerk in a broker's office on 15th street stands a much better chance of entry into the sacred circle than the son of a millionaire brewer. A man who has forgotten that his father and grandfather were and has not a living relative is far more eligible than the wealthy young fellow whose name was a noted race-track follower. And the understanding boy, with the quiet manners, is better off than the overzealous young man with the strenuous polish of a waiter or the eccentricities of a musical genius.

It is safe to say that the professional society man or the young man who breaks into society nine times out of ten obtains his first introduction accidentally. This is without doubt the most difficult part of the whole thing to manage. To come it comes with unexpected suddenness; others work for it systematically.

Some of the young men who now sit securely on their chairs around the shining dinner tables of the rich, attained those "seats of the mighty" in a most unique and remarkable manner. One man, now prominent at one of the smart dancing affairs, made his first hit through a photograph. He was nothing more nor less than a clerk in one of the New York photograph companies. A wealthy Fifth avenue matron had invested in a photograph for the amusement of her small boy. The photograph got out of order and the lady wrote to the photograph company asking that they send some one to see about it. As she was such a prominent and influential customer, the company sent one of its trusted clerks to attend to the matter. He took with him several of the wax records of the latest dance music, thinking that he would make a sale while on the trip. He was trying the music over for the small boy's benefit when a beautiful young woman, the daughter of the house, entered. She was in gay spirits, and being something of a dandy, began talking about the rhythm of the tune. The young man joined in the fun and soon the two were dancing together.

"How beautifully you dance!" exclaimed the young woman. Then an idea occurred to her. She looked at the young man, saw that he was of good address, and decided to act.

"Won't you fill up at my dancing party tomorrow night?" she said impulsively. And he did. Now he no longer "fills up," but leads half the dances in the young woman's set. Her father has made him a clerk in his office and given him tips in Wall street that are already making him financially independent. He is going to marry the young lady's cousin. He keeps a photograph in his bachelor apartments in memory of his first good luck, and he says that when he gets rich he is going to have a photograph in his coat of arms.

Another boy came up from the South, as poor as most young men are when they first come from the South, but with his first Southern blood shining in his cheeks. He was working for \$10 a week as a newspaper here, when his editor assigned him to interview a prominent financier on a certain question concerning the condition of Wall street. He missed the man at his office and followed him to his home. The financier was giving a bachelor dinner at the time and did not want to be interrupted, so he asked the wife to receive the young man. She came down, expecting to meet a rough-looking fellow with "pushy" manners, and she met a polished gentleman, who would talk interestingly on any subject.

She did not leave the drawing-room for an hour, and when she did rise to go she had asked the young man to be one at a dinner party the following week. The financier, her husband, liked newspaper influence in his affairs, and so he bought an interest in a paper for the clever and diplomatic young man, who now holds the position of assistant editor.

Still another young man with no money and no claim on society came here with one good letter of introduction. He has so worked that letter of introduction that he could get a hundred good letters now if he wished to try London or Paris society for a change. But he really doesn't need them any more. He was an original chump, and, as soon as he had gained a foothold in smart houses, he began doing remarkable and original things to amuse society. He got up unique entertainments and introduced ridiculous fads.

Society being bored to death with its own dullness, very cordially received this young man who amused it, and petted him until it spared him on to do more and more remarkable things. He became almost famous for his genius in inventing new ways of startling the smart set. Now he has married a rich and beautiful widow and no longer needs to rack his brains to cater to the set of people who made him.

He was perhaps the greatest genius in his line that New York has ever known. Other young men have been clerks in the offices of the men whose wives and daughters invited them at first to "fill up" because they looked well in evening clothes and could lead a German. Others have gotten in through some special talent or gift for music or literature, which made them small lions in a way at first, but which they afterward stopped utilizing or cultivating because they found they had a greater talent for social success.

The doors to society which the enterprising young man may enter are many, and they all lead to success if one knows how to keep his feet. Some fall even with the best chances because in their folly they attempt to imitate the "real thing," or the man born in the smart set. They adopt the languid air and stolid stare of the man who is bored to death, and they refuse to become strenuous and hardworking dancers. They forget that they must earn their places. Then, unless they are very attractive physically or socially, they fall out of favor, and what the society woman wants is somebody who will help amuse her guests. That is the duty of the professional society man. At first the young man who is getting into society often lives on nothing a year. It is very easy, if you only know how. A man who is dancing every night until 5 o'clock, and who is thinking most of the day of what he is going to wear, and gay in the evening, does not have much time to forge ahead in a business way. So, if he is a fifteen-dollar clerk when he starts in, he often remains a fifteen-dollar clerk until he marries or gets a pull with some of his society acquaintances. If you are young men here who live in hired rooms for which they pay \$10 to \$15 per week, could you afford to wear one of these, a tiny shaving mirror and a cot for furniture. Every cent which they earn they spend on their clothes.

This professional society man gets up in the morning and orders a cup of coffee and a roll sent to his room. He would not dare be seen eating in a cheap restaurant, so all the dreary, weary, wretched part of his life is shut close in that little room, which corresponds to the cold, barren region behind the scenes at the theatre. He is very much like an actor in that he knows he is just a figure in a great drama, where he is playing for plaudits. Sometimes he gets his best clothes from a famous tailor for nothing. In return he sends the tailor customers or gets his name in the newspapers or writes "bad" for him if he has the talent. Often he has the same pull with the florists, and if he wears an orchid in his buttonhole and sends some women roses every day he pays for them in the same way. His shirt studs, if they are handsome, and his ring or jeweled stickpin are generally bought "on time" and the jeweler lets him have them before they are fully paid for, because he can give such excellent credentials. A casual mention of some matron's name or the fact that he dined with Mrs. So-and-So last night or a slight of him in a great lady's box at the opera puts the jeweler's mind at rest regarding him. Of course, he always pays for the pin or ring in the end. He must be honorable to be a success.

Beyond his clothes, his room and his morning coffee the professional society man need have no expenses. He need not even pay for his luncheon; for he is due at tea every afternoon at some fashionable house and he dines sumptuously every night at somebody else's expense. Not a dinner does he pay for during the season. He never pays for theatre tickets. There are always buds and matrons only too happy to have him show up in their boxes during an evening. If he escorts a young woman and her mother anywhere, he, of course, goes in their carriage. Nobody knows or cares where he lives, how he lives, nor what the lives on, so long as he presents a decent appearance and has the "ground air." If he has no time to go to afternoon tea, he learns how to live on two meals a day; takes his breakfast late and dines heartily at 8 o'clock on food, oysters, quail and pate de foie gras—at the expense of his hostess. At Christmas he grows sentimental and sends the women to whom he must make presents, violets or books of verses, with perhaps some original verses of his own to make the gift seem more personal and valuable. Occasionally, if he rides well, he canter in the park on a hired or borrowed horse, and sometimes, just to keep things going, he does "stunts."

For instance, one young man created talk last winter by driving daily for a whole week through the park with a handsome woman whom nobody knew. Somebody started the gossip that he was engaged to be married to a rich Parisian widow, and that the trap he drove in was hers. As a matter of fact, the trap was hired. The "widow" was an artist's model with an artist's taste in dress, and even the very huge bunch of violets she wore were artificial. The story had cost him something, but he paid the model by the hour for her "posing." But it made the young man "noted," and that was what he wanted. But, as a rule, the young man who breaks into society must leave artist's models and actresses behind him, for he cannot be "fast." He has no wealth and no pretense to excuse him for such follies, and besides, it costs more to "fast" than to "pose." He cannot drink too much champagne, for he has got to keep his head clear and his wits about him.

The one aim of the professional society man, after he has "gotten in" society is to get himself "noted." Not all can do this for it requires an added bit of genius that very few possess. Some make fatal mistakes and get themselves universally "noticed" thereby losing all they have gained. But there are geniuses like Henry Lehr, or Ward McAllister, or Chauncey Depew, who, if they had started from the very bottom of the ladder, would have risen on their own merits to a position

(Continued on Fourteenth Page.)

Eagle Table and Kitchen

Suggestions What to Eat
And How to Prepare Food.

These articles on the necessarily absorbing topic of food are carefully prepared and based on knowledge of chemistry as applied to cooking and practical information derived from actual experience.

First Volume—Conducted by Lida Ames Willis, Marquette Building, Chicago, to whom all inquiries should be addressed. All rights reserved by Banning Co., Chicago.

MADE FROM DRIED FRUITS.

As we approach the season of reproduction the fresh fruits begin to get scarce. Even the well-stocked preserve closet shows unmistakable signs of long, incessant demands upon its stores. This is pre-eminently the time for the dried fruits, both native and foreign, for not only do they present possibilities for many nice desserts and also take the place of fresh stewed fruits on the table, but they may be served among the substantial in the enterbible of fare. They deserve a favorable place in our dietary because of their nutritive value that ranks them as high-class food-stuffs.

The date, raisin and figs are the most valuable members of the dried fruit group and are now among our native dried fruits. The apple, peach, apricot, and small, yellow, tart plums are less sweet and not so apt to cloy the appetite. It is well, therefore, for the housewife to understand the possibilities of these available good things.

While "sun-dried fruits" has a very tempting sound, the fruits usually required for their process of drying the fruit exposed to the air furnishes an opportunity for the dreaded bacteria to find lodgment. The fruits that are dried by the quicker process—in closed ovens—and immediately packed and well protected from the atmosphere are much preferred, although some housewives are still old-fashioned enough to believe that the flavor of the sun-dried is much finer. There are many housewives who still hold to "mother's way" of doing things, and while the summer fruits are in their prime condition, preserve a part of them by drying, as they thus retain their flavor much better than when preserved by other methods. Blackberries, currants and cherries are the small fruits most successfully dried.

Dried Apple Sponge.
Take two cups of strained, stewed apples and sweeten with half a cup of powdered sugar, add the juice of a tart orange and the whites of four eggs beaten to a stiff froth, mixing the latter in carefully. Heap up in a glass dish and serve very cold.

Dried Apple Dumplings.
Steam one quart of dried apples until very tender, but do not stir them or break their shape. Then drain and spread the pieces over a square of rich fluted crust, rolled out half an inch thick. Bring the four corners of the dough together. If you prefer steam dumplings tie this in a flour cloth and steam; or they may be baked. In latter case spread the top of each dumpling with butter and dredge with sugar, cinnamon and cinnamon and bake in the oven until a nice brown from twenty-five minutes to half an hour.

Sweet Apple Pone.
Steam a quart of dried apples until tender, then chop coarsely. Scald a quart of white corn meal with a pint of boiling water and let it stand until cold; then add a pint of sweet milk and the chopped apples; half a cup of sugar and two quarts of butter, melted. Turn into a greased pan, cover and bake two hours. This may be served as a dessert with liquid sauce, or for a hot bread.

Molded Prunes.
Wash one pound of prunes, place in a saucepan with three tablespoonsful of granulated sugar and boil until very soft. Then remove the stones, crack the kernels and with one ounce of gelatin dissolved in a little cold water the pulp and rind of one lemon, add to the prunes, mixing all thoroughly. Pour into a mold, set away in a cool place and when cold set turn out into a pretty dish with whipped cream heaped around it.

Fig Pudding.
Boil one-half cup of figs, one-half cup of sugar and one-quarter of a cup of water together, until reduced to a paste. Beat up two eggs, add to them one cup of milk, add this to one-half cup of melted butter, enough flour to make a stiff batter and one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix all thoroughly to

gether, then add the figs, place in a covered mold and steam for two hours.

Graham Fruit Pudding.
Beat up two eggs, add one cupful of sour cream or milk in which one teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved to this add one-half cupful of molasses, three tablespoonsful of melted butter, one cupful of bread crumbs, two cupsful of Graham flour and a dash of all stir in one cupful of stoned raisins. Place in a buttered, covered mold and steam for three hours. Serve with foamy sauce.

Apricot Sauce.
Wash one pound of apricots and soak in cold water over night. In the morning simmer gently in the same water in which they were soaked, until tender, and sweeten to taste.

Apricot Whip.
Take two cups of steamed apricots and add to it the juice and rind of one tart orange, and one-half cup of sugar. Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth and stir carefully into the apricots. Serve in a glass dish with whipped cream.

Apricot Fritters.
Stew apricots very carefully, keeping their shape as well as possible. Place in a wire sieve and drain almost free from juice. Beat up one egg, add one-half cup of milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter, enough flour to make a stiff batter, and then add one level teaspoonful of baking powder. Have a panful of smoking hot fat, dip one-half in an apricot at a time in the batter, place in the hot fat and fry until a light brown. Drain with powdered sugar or serve with lemon juice.

Dried Cherry Pudding.
Wash and pick over carefully one pound of dried cherries. Soak in cold water for an hour, then simmer gently, adding sugar to taste. Beat up three eggs, add one-half cup of milk, two tablespoonsful of sugar, three tablespoonsful of melted butter, three tablespoonsful of sugar, three tablespoonsful of melted butter and enough flour to make a stiff batter, stirring in one teaspoonful of baking powder. Stir in carefully one cup of the stewed cherries which have been drained from the juice. Place in a buttered, covered mold and steam for two hours. Serve with a sauce made from one cup of the cherry juice one-half cup of sugar, and the juice of one-half a lemon.

Fig Barley Pudding.
Take two cups of well-steamed barley. Add to this while hot two tablespoonsful of butter half a cup of sugar one pound of finely chopped California figs; three well-beaten eggs, and one and one-half cups of milk. Mix all well together and turn into a well-buttered pudding dish. Set the dish over another containing hot water and bake in a slow oven until the pudding is quite thick; stir frequently at first to keep the figs from settling to the bottom. Eat with or without sauce.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Mrs. C. H. S. writes: Will you kindly give me recipe for salmon loaf and Hollandaise sauce mentioned in paper.

Salmon Loaf.
Boil one pound of salmon and pound with a wooden spoon until thoroughly mashed, then rub through a puree of fine sieve; season this with salt, cayenne, onion juice, and a little lemon juice. Place in a saucepan one tablespoonful of butter, two of flour and melt, then add one-half cup of milk, stir until thick, then add the salmon, mixing carefully, and last of all the beaten yolks of two eggs. Cook for a minute or two, then remove from the fire and place in a buttered square mold (bread pan will answer), cover with a greased paper, and set in a pan of hot water. Place in the oven for about one-half-hour. Remove and when cold turn out into a dish. Serve with Hollandaise sauce.

Hollandaise Sauce.
Mix to a smooth paste two tablespoonsful of butter and one of flour, put in a double-boiler, then add gradually one cup of boiling water, and when it thickens remove from the fire, stir in the beaten yolks of two eggs, juice of one-half a lemon, one teaspoonful of onion juice and a little chopped parsley.

The Crawfish and Others.
desires to see any avail
Jorg, hardware chit talt
drawn of or of color of
tyaw rehto chit seog
Jaw, dnt
desires to see any avail
ohw elpoeq emoS
ytloxe drawof oG
Jod hardware chit AS
—New York Sun.

THE SIZE OF FAMILIES

Washington, March 7.—The discussion through the newspapers of the size of the present-day families as affecting the country's future, occasioned by President Roosevelt's investigation and by President Roosevelt's letter of introduction to a new book, has related itself largely in the White House mail. The President is getting hundreds of letters of congratulation in his phrase, "race suicide," as well as a number of practical suggestions for a campaign to cure the evil. One of the amusing incidents was the receipt at the White House yesterday of a photograph of a Detroit family group, consisting of a young-looking man and wife with twelve children. No name was attached to the picture, except the laconic legend: "Not guilty."

An interesting phase of this population question, by the way, concerns the South. Families there are still large. The ten-child home, so largely reduced to a tradition in the North, is by no means unusual. The economic restraint is less operative. In rural regions, where space and food are inexpensive, the rearing of a family of ten children is not the burden proportionately that it is in the urban communities of the North, where every cramped room means added cost, and where the requirements of life are so high. How long the large family is to last, it is hard to say. The colored brother will come in to possess the land, for it will be several generations at least before the present checks, so-called, will affect his rate of increase.

Twenty years ago there was a stir among sociologists over the rapidly increasing of the colored population between the censuses of 1870 and 1880. It was feared that the negro was outstripping the Caucasian, and that in time the whole South would become Africanized. Later, censuses have quieted this alarm. It should, however, be regarded as premature rather than baseless. The census of 1890 showed that the negroes of this country were maintaining a rate of increase, while the addition of any colored immigration, which was well outside the white increase, recruited as it is by half a million Europeans a year.

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THE ODDITA

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The South gets little of this immigration. Were its white families to drop to the size of the families of New England of English descent, toward which some tendency is already observable, the negro would quickly pass from the numerical minority he now constituted in most of the states to an actual majority, and soot to a very large one.

UNPRECEDENTED EVENT.

The recent resignation of the Maharajah Holkar of India is an event altogether unprecedented in Anglo-Indian annals. A native potentate has been deposed by the British authorities, but this is the first time that a ruling native prince

has abdicated on his own initiative. Possibly he acted in consequence of some secret pressure hitherto unsuspected. However this may be, it is certain that the Maharajah's rule has been marked by several serious scandals, but a strong point in his favor has been his intense personal loyalty to the British crown. Some of his most questionable proceedings are explained by a hereditary mental talent which only manifests itself at intervals. His retirement was agreed upon in accordance with his own request last summer, but was postponed in order to enable him to appear with full rank at the coronation Durbar. He is said to have conducted himself with great dignity during the ceremonies attending his resignation.

Webster Davis, at one time Assistant Secretary of the Interior, now owns a fine farm not far from Kansas City, and is leading the independent life of a country gentleman. Mr. Davis apparently enjoys the bucolic existence, for a friend who saw him in Kansas City last week says he is rugged and hearty.

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